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(54) **SPATIAL MODE ADAPTATION AT THE CELL EDGE USING INTERFERER SPATIAL CORRELATION**

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H04B 7/06 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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See application file for complete search history.

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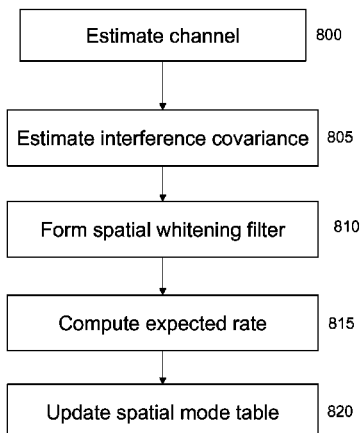
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ABSTRACT

A system and method is proposed for adapting the spatial transmission strategy in a cellular MIMO (multiple input multiple output) communication system for the downlink. Spatial mode adaptation, the choice of multiplexing, transmit diversity, number of streams, space-time code family, and the like are performed slowly based on side information from other base stations. Base stations exchange their transmission plans with neighboring base stations and broadcast this information to active users. Each user measures its susceptibility to spatial interference and returns this information to the base station. The base station then schedules active users according to the decisions made in interfering base stations and the preferred transmission strategies of its own users.

19 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

Computation Flow Chart



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Fig. 1 System Overview

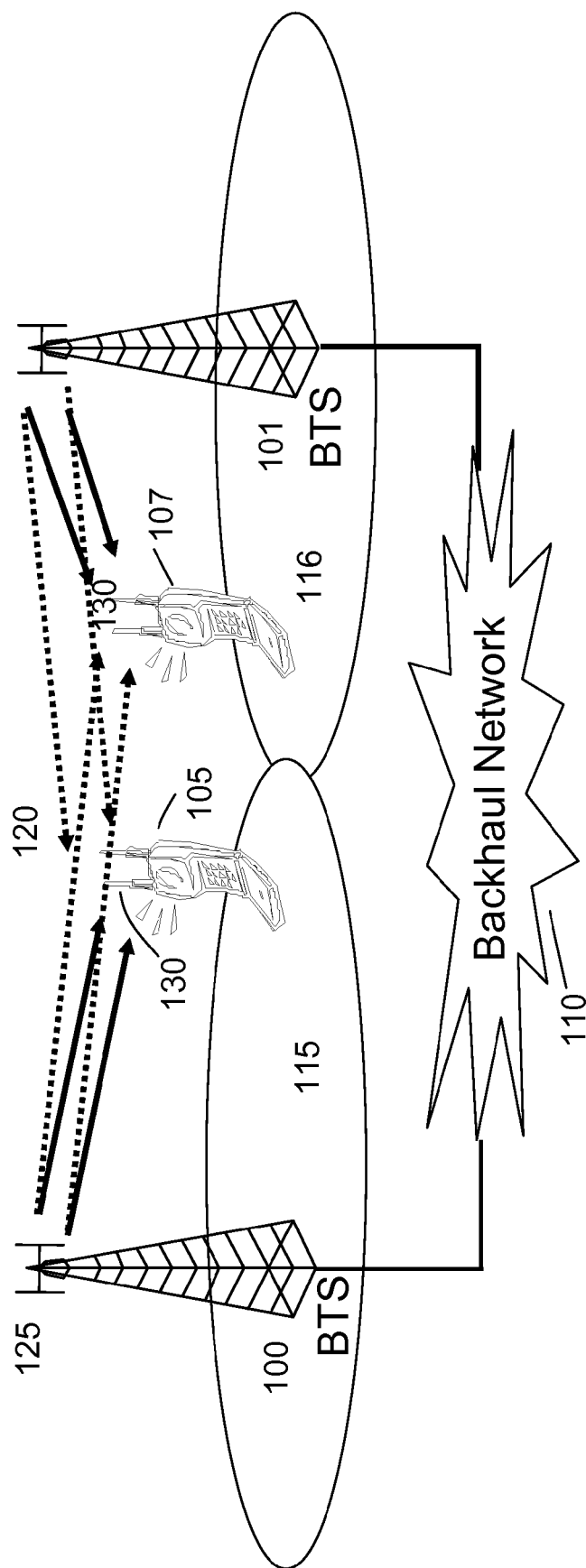


Fig. 2A Prior Art

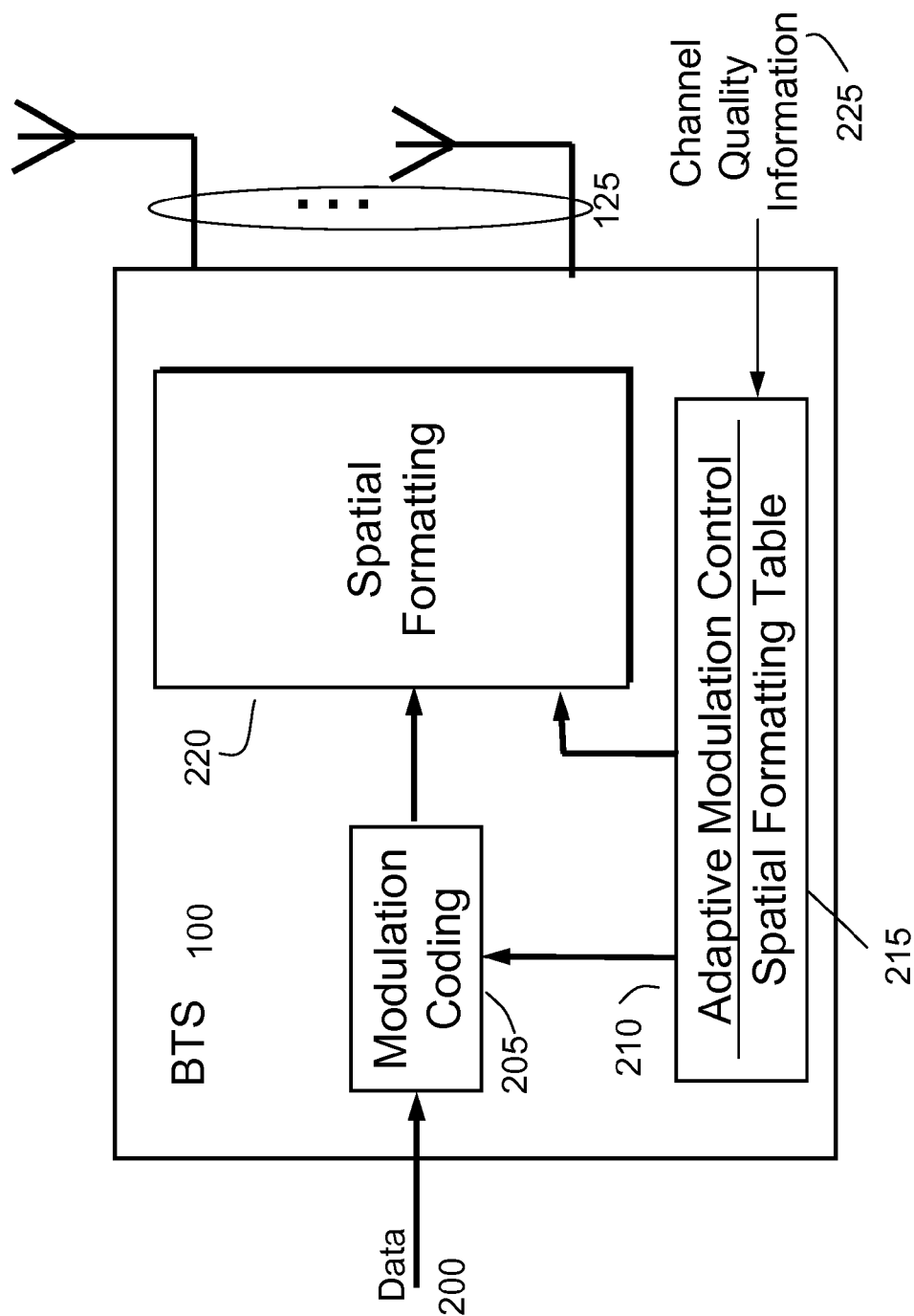


Fig. 2B Prior Art

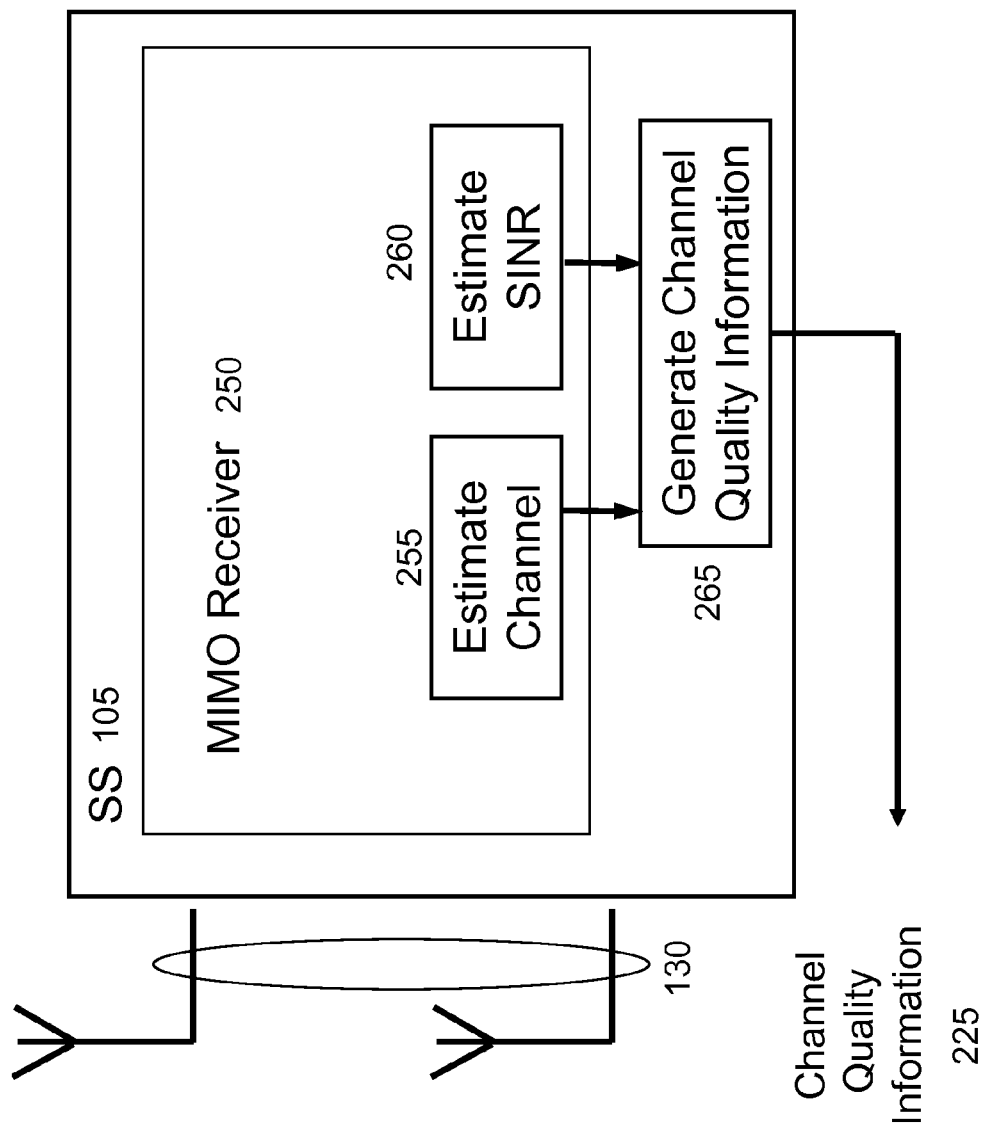


Fig. 3A Spatial Formatting

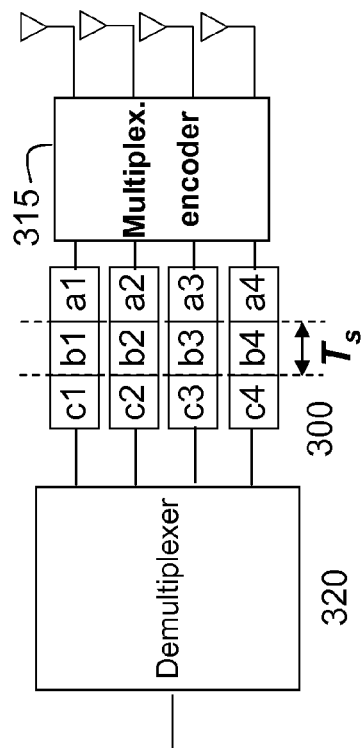
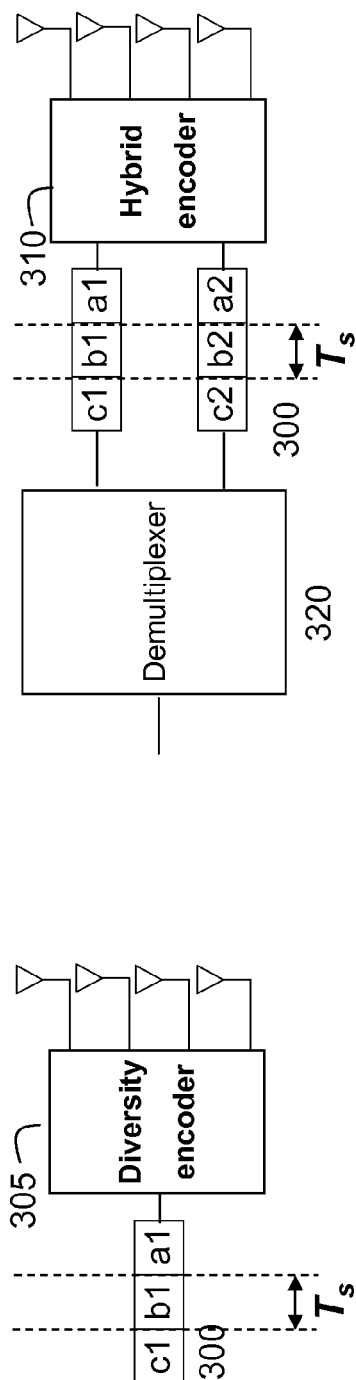


Fig. 3B Spatial Formatting Table

Scenario \ SINR	< 10 dB	~ 15 dB	> 20 dB
LOS, high corr.	Diversity	Diversity	Hybrid
LOS, low corr.	Diversity	Diversity	Hybrid
NLOS, high corr.	Diversity	Hybrid	Multiplex.
NLOS, low corr.	Diversity	Hybrid	Multiplex.

355

350

215

Fig. 4 System Overview

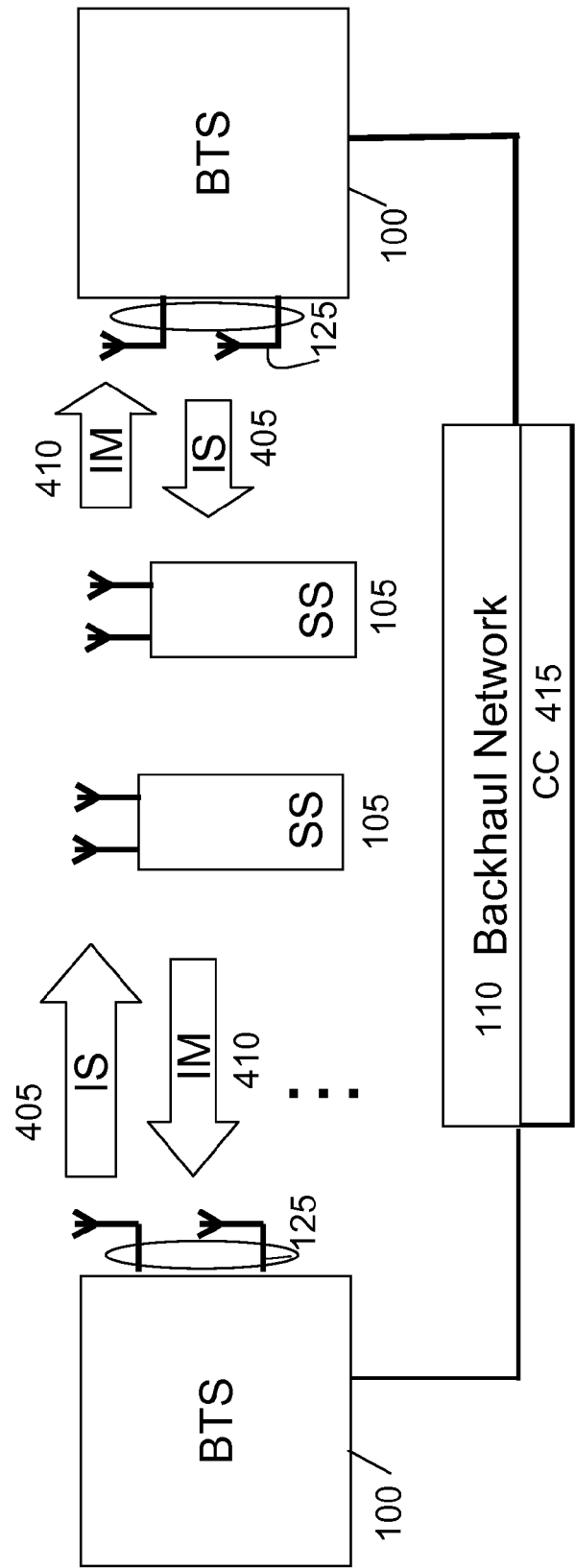


Fig. 5 Base Station Features

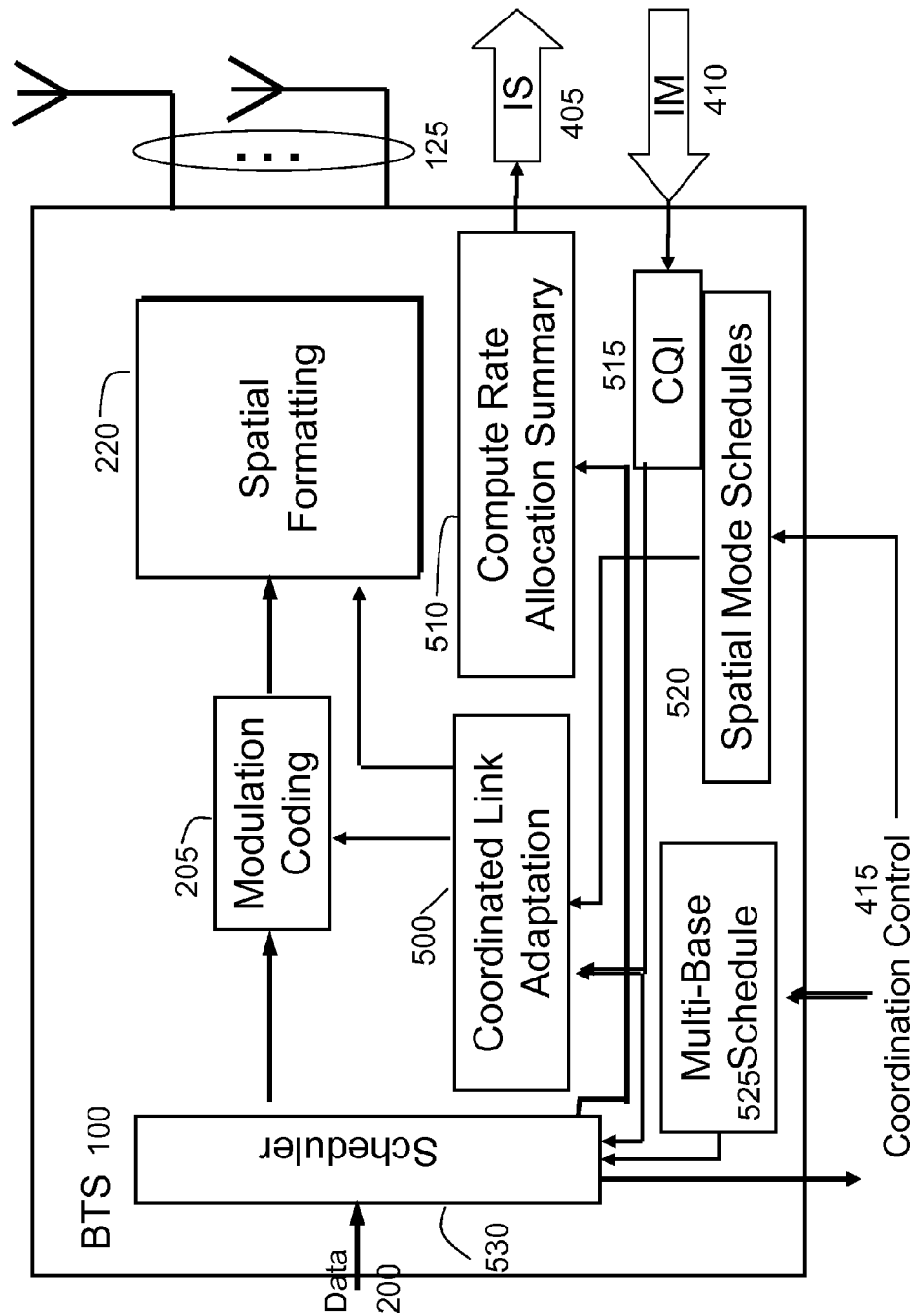


Fig. 6 Subscriber Unit Features

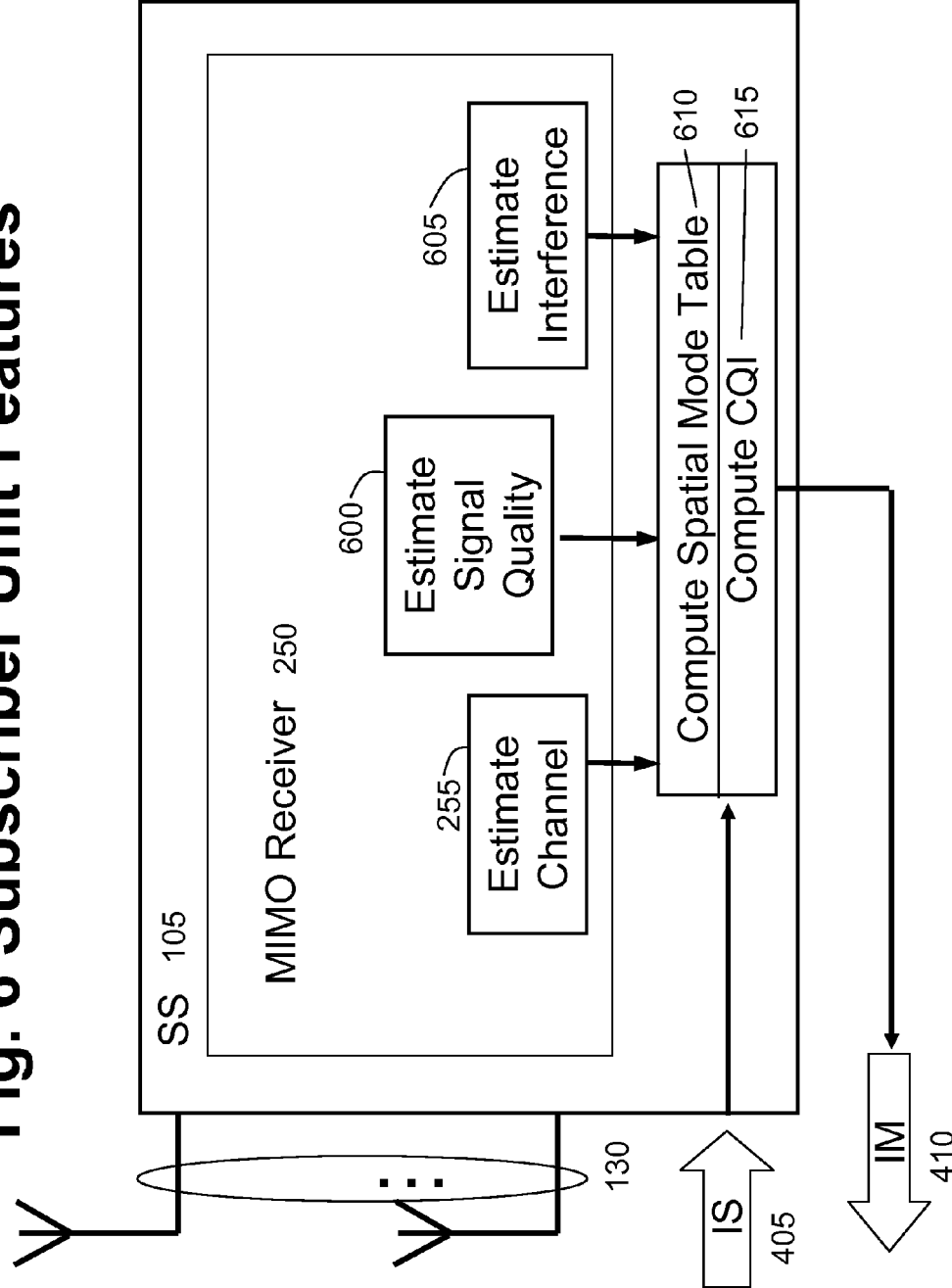
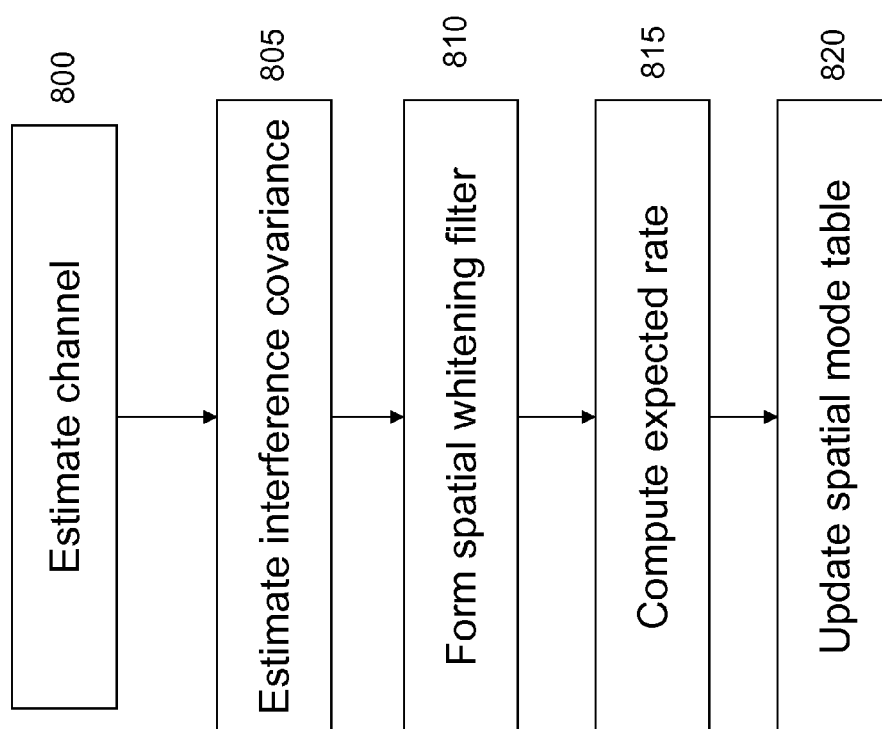


Fig. 7A Spatial Mode Table

705		710
700	Interfering Mode	Preferred Mode
	Beamforming	
	Multiplexing	
	None	
Compute Spatial Mode Table 610		

Fig. 7B Spatial Mode Table with Rates

710	715		720
	Interfering Mode	Rate w/ BF	Rate w/ Mux
	Beamforming		
	Multiplexing		
	None		
Compute Spatial Mode Table 610			

Fig 8 Computation Flow Chart

1

SPATIAL MODE ADAPTATION AT THE CELL EDGE USING INTERFERER SPATIAL CORRELATION

This application is a divisional of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/125,604, entitled "Spatial Mode Adaptation at the Cell Edge Using Interferer Spatial Correlation," filed on May 22, 2008, which application is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates, in general, to wireless communications systems, and, more particularly, to adapting how data is transmitted to users that experience interference in a system with a plurality of transmit antennas.

BACKGROUND

Multiple-input multiple-output (MIMO) technology exploits the spatial components of the wireless channel to provide capacity gain and increased link robustness. After almost a decade of research, MIMO wireless communication has finally been adopted in several standards including IEEE 802.16e-2005 and IEEE 802.11n; products based on draft standards are already shipping. MIMO is often combined with OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing), a type of digital modulation that makes it easy to equalize broadband channels.

In MIMO communication systems, at the transmitter, data are modulated, encoded, and mapped onto spatial signals, which are transmitted from multiple transmit antennas. A main difference with non-MIMO communication systems is that there are many different spatial formatting modes for example beamforming, precoding, spatial multiplexing, space-time coding, and limited feedback precoding, among others (see A. Paulraj, R. Nabar, and D. Gore, *Introduction to Space-Time Wireless Communications*, 40 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y., USA: Cambridge University Press, 2003 and the references within). The spatial formatting techniques have different performance (in terms of capacity, goodput, achievable rate, or bit error rate for example) in different channel environments. Consequently, an advantageous component of MIMO wireless systems is adapting the transmitted rate in response to channel conditions in what is known as space-time adaptation, link adaptation, or adaptive space-time modulation.

In MIMO communication systems, space-time link adaptation involves adapting the transmitter in response to channel quality information to maximize a performance measure. As one example, prior work considers the joint adaptation of the modulation and coding rate with the spatial formatting to achieve a target performance measure. For example, as described in (R. Heath and A. Paulraj, "Switching between diversity and multiplexing in MIMO systems," *IEEE Trans. Commun.*, vol. 53, no. 6, pp. 962-968, 2005) the transmitter may switch between a spatial multiplexing spatial formatting method and a spatial diversity spatial formatting method. As described in (S. Catreux, V. Erceg, D. Gesbert, and Heath, R. W., "Adaptive modulation and MIMO coding for broadband wireless data networks," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 108-115, 2002), switching between spatial formatting methods substantially improves performance in MIMO wireless communication systems. The high throughput advantages of spatial multiplexing can be achieved when the spatial channel is sufficiently rich while

2

the robustness advantages of spatial diversity can be achieved when the channel is severely fading.

Channel quality information is used to make adaptive modulation, coding, and spatial formatting decisions at the transmitter. Channel quality information may be obtained using a method known as reciprocity where the transmit channel is inferred from the received channel estimate or may be obtained through a feedback channel. When obtained through the use of a feedback channel, channel quality information is computed from measurements made at the receiver. Many different types of channel quality indicators may be used to help make adaptation decisions including signal strength, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), single-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR), quantized channel state information, limited feedback channel state information, and channel correlation, for example. The receiver may also compute the preferred modulation, coding, and spatial formatting mode and this may also constitute channel quality information.

In prior work, the channel quality information may be used in conjunction with a spatial formatting table to determine the appropriate spatial format. For example, the method in R. Heath and A. Paulraj, "Switching between diversity and multiplexing in MIMO systems," *IEEE Trans. Commun.*, vol. 53, no. 6, pp. 962-968, 2005, used one bit of feedback from the receiver to improve error rate performance for fixed data rate transmission by switching between space-time block coding and spatial multiplexing. That approach can be combined with link adaptation in a straightforward fashion. The adaptive method in S. Catreux, V. Erceg, D. Gesbert, and Heath, R. W., "Adaptive modulation and MIMO coding for broadband wireless data networks," *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 40, no. 6, pp. 108-115, 2002, was designed to enhance spectral efficiency in MIMO-OFDM communication systems using channel quality information in the form of statistical time/frequency selectivity indicators. Spatial correlation information has also been used to implement link adaptation, as described in A. Forenza, M. R. McKay, A. Pandharipande, R. W. Heath, and I. B. Collings, "Adaptive MIMO transmission for exploiting the capacity of spatially correlated channels," *IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol.*, vol. 56, no. 2, pp. 619-630, March 2007 where statistical beamforming, spatial multiplexing, and double space-time block coding spatial formatting strategies are considered. When correlation based channel quality information is employed, the spatial formatting may be determined by the correlation, while the modulation and coding rate may be determined by other channel quality information and may vary more quickly.

A key assumption in prior work on space-time adaptation, or mode switching, is the absence of interference. Unfortunately, in most cellular wireless systems, especially at the cell edge, the communication link is interference limited. In what is known as the downlink of a cellular system, this means a subscriber being served in one cell receives a non-negligible amount of co-channel interference from transmitters in other cells. The presence of interference reduces the capacity and increases the bit error rate. This makes providing reasonable quality of service to users at the edge of the cell even more challenging.

Typically interference is modeled as colored noise. To compensate for this, receivers typically include a noise whitening filter, which is applied to the received signal based on an estimate of the interference plus noise covariance. As a result, the channel estimated at the receiver includes the effects of the whitening filter, and thus the effects of interference are present in the estimated channel. In wireless

communication systems that do not employ MIMO communication technology, the interference may be treated as additional noise power. The corresponding methods for link adaptation may still work in this situation. Unfortunately, interference severely impacts performance in MIMO communication systems, especially when spatial multiplexing is used (see J. G. Andrews, W. Choi, and R. W. Heath, Jr., "Overcoming Interference in Multi-Antenna Cellular Networks," IEEE Wireless Communications, vol. 14, no. 6, pp. 95-104, December 2007). The reason is that the spatial formatting method in a given wireless cell is impacted by the choice of the spatial formatting method in the interfering cells. This can lead to a competitive scenario where cells update their spatial formatting methods in response to interference, but they themselves create interference forcing neighboring cells to change their spatial formatting method and so on.

The problem of link adaptation in MIMO systems including the effects of interference has been addressed in some prior work. Reference J. H. Kotecha and J. C. Mundarath, "Non-Collaborative Zero-Forcing Beamforming in the Presence of Co-Channel Interference and Spatially Correlated Channels," Proc. of Veh. Techn. Conf., September 2007. This paper also deals with interference in MIMO systems. It focuses on multi-user MIMO and does not allow any coordination between base stations. It simply derives a statistical solution

Reference A. Szabo, N. Gengf, A. Klein, I. Viering, and J. A. Nossek, "On the performance of fast feedback and link adaptation for MIMO eigenbeamforming in cellular systems," Proc. of the ITG Workshop on Smart Antennas, pp. 144-151, 2004, studies the impact of interference on spatial mode adaptation in MIMO cellular systems. It also recognizes that even if statistical precoding is used at the transmitter, the optimum rates will change as a function of the interference covariance. This prior work recognizes that there is mismatch but does not propose a concrete solution to the problem of adapting in the presence of changing spatial interference.

Reference Shiming Liu, Xing Zhang, Wenbo Wang, "Analysis of Modulation and Coding Scheme Selection in MIMO-OFDM Systems," Proc. of Int. Conf. on Comm. and Electronics, pp. 240-245, Oct. 10-11, 2006, includes detailed system level simulations for a MIMO-OFDM system including the effects of interference and hybrid ARQ. This prior work, though, does not allow cooperation between base stations and does not consider the spatial effects of interference.

What is needed, then, is an improved system and method that for link adaptation that overcomes the above-described shortcomings in the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one aspect, the present invention provides for a system for wireless communication. The system includes a plurality of base transceiver stations each respective base transceiver station having a plurality of antennas. The system further includes a plurality of subscriber stations each respective subscriber station being associated with one of the base transceiver stations, and a network connecting the base transceiver stations. The system further includes an interference schedule forward control channel carrying interference training signals from a base transceiver station to an associated subscriber station, and an interference measurement reverse control channel

carrying preferred transmission mode data from a subscriber station to the associated base transceiver station.

In accordance with another aspect, the present invention provides for a method for wireless communications. A signal is transmitted from a base station to a subscriber station. The signal includes information regarding an interferer. The method includes receiving the signal at the subscriber station and using the information regarding an interferer to identify a preferred spatial mode for subsequent transmissions to the subscriber station. The method further includes transmitting the preferred spatial mode from the subscriber station to the base station.

In accordance with yet another aspect, the present invention provides for a communication protocol for a wireless communication network having a plurality of base transceiver stations, each of the plurality of base transceiver stations having associated therewith a respective plurality of subscriber stations. The protocol provides for a network inter-connecting the plurality base transceiver stations, an interference schedule control channel whereby interferer information is fed from a respective base transceiver station to the respective plurality of subscriber stations associated therewith. The protocol further provides for an interference measurement control channel whereby preferred transmission mode data is fed from each respective subscriber station to the respective base station associated therewith, and wherein the preferred transmission mode data is determined at least in part from the interferer information.

An advantageous feature of the present invention is the ability to feed forward to a subscriber station information regarding potential interference from neighboring base stations and to feed back from the subscriber station a preferred spatial mode for subsequent transmissions to the subscriber station, thus providing for a more robust communication system in which interference from other base stations is compensated for.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present invention, and the advantages thereof, reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a figure illustrating a wireless communication system with a plurality of antennas at the base station serving a plurality of subscriber stations;

FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating an idealized representation of prior art base transceiver station functionality to support adaptive transmission in a multiple antenna system;

FIG. 2B is a block diagram illustrating an idealized representation of prior art subscriber station functionality to support adaptive transmission in a multiple antenna system;

FIG. 3A illustrates three different spatial formatting techniques;

FIG. 3B is illustrates an exemplary spatial formatting table;

FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating an idealized representation of the components of a system in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a block diagram illustrating an idealized representation of the components of a base transceiver station in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a block diagram illustrating an idealized representation of the components of a subscriber station in an embodiment of the present invention;

5

FIG. 7A is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary spatial mode table with preferred modes employed in an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7B is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary spatial mode table with rates recorded for each strategy illustrating example steps executed to implement an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 8 is flow chart illustrating exemplary steps executed to implement an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

The present invention will be described herein in the context of a MIMO wireless communication system. Those skilled in the art will recognize that the inventive concepts described with reference to the preferred embodiments are limited to those described embodiments and can be extended to other embodiments, uses, and applications.

Well known elements are presented without detailed description in order not to obscure the present invention in unnecessary detail. For the most part, details unnecessary to obtain a complete understanding of the present invention have been omitted inasmuch as such details are within the skills of persons of ordinary skill in the relevant art. Details regarding control circuitry described herein are omitted, as such control circuits are within the skills of persons of ordinary skill in the relevant art.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an idealized cellular communication system. Base transceiver station (BTS) 100 (sometimes also referred to as a base station) communicates with subscriber unit 105 (sometimes also referred to as a subscriber station), which may be mobile or fixed, using wireless communication. Although only one subscriber unit 105 is illustrated, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that multiple subscriber units 105 will typically be employed in a typical wireless communication system. In the illustrated embodiment, BTS 100 communicates with subscriber unit 105 and a second BTS 101 communicates with subscriber unit 107. Also illustrated schematically is the interference signal between BTS 100 and subscriber unit 107, and between BTS 101 and subscriber unit 105, respectively. BTS 100, 101 each has a plurality of transmit antennas 125 while subscriber units 105, 107 each has a plurality of receive antennas 130, for the purpose of implementing what is known in the art as MIMO (multiple input multiple output) wireless communication. For clarity throughout this description the term BTS will be used to refer to both a singular base transceiver station and a to multiple base transceiver stations, the meaning being clear from the context. BTS 100 and 101 are connected through what is known as a backhaul network 110. Backhaul network 110 facilitates exchange of information between BTS and provides connection to external networks such as the Internet and the Public Switched Telephone Network. A cell is the conventional term for the coverage area of a BTS, such as cell 115 for BTS 100 and cell 116 for BTS 101. Subscriber units 105, 107 may experience co-channel interference from other BTS that are transmitting on the same carrier frequency, as is illustrated by the dashed lines in FIG. 1. This phenomenon is particularly pronounced along the edges or boundaries of a cell.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating an idealized prior art BTS system 100. Data 200, in the form of bits, symbols, or packets for example, are processed by modulation and coding block 205 to convert to transmitted symbols and to add redundancy for the purpose of assisting with error

6

correction or error detection. The modulation and coding scheme is chosen based on input from the adaptive modulation control block 210. The output of modulation and coding block 205 is passed to spatial formatting block 220, which maps the input to multiple streams of data for transmission on transmit antennas 125. Spatial formatting block 220 may use any number of formatting methods known in the art including spatial multiplexing, space-time coding, delay diversity, the Alamouti code, double Alamouti space-time block code, precoding, beamforming, or the like. The choice of spatial formatting is also made on a decision from the adaptive modulation control block 210. In preferred embodiments, the modulation, coding and spatial formatting decisions are made jointly. Adaptive modulation control block 210 makes decisions based on channel quality information 225. The channel quality information input 225 may come from feedback from a subscriber unit, e.g. 105, to BTS 100 (see FIG. 1) or may be derived from measurements made at BTS 100. Channel quality information may, for purposes of illustration, be in the form of quantized channel measurements, modulation, coding, and/or spatial formatting decisions, received signal strength, signal-to-interference-plus-noise measurements, and the like. For example, the decision of modulation, coding, and spatial formatting may be made based on space-time-frequency mean and variance of post-processing signal-to-noise ratio at the receiver. Adaptive modulation control block 210 uses a spatial formatting table 215 when using channel quality information to make modulation, coding, and spatial formatting decisions. Spatial formatting table 215 may be a lookup table indexed by channel quality information in one embodiment or may be a mathematical function that uses the channel quality information as an input to output a modulation, coding, and formatting decision.

FIG. 2B is a block diagram illustrating an idealized prior art subscriber station system 105. Subscriber station (SS) 105 has a plurality of receive antennas 130 connecting through RF circuitry to a MIMO receiver signal processing block 250. Some of the key functions performed by MIMO receiver block 250 are channel estimation and estimation of signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR). Channel estimation block 255 uses information inserted into the transmitted signal in the form of training signals, training pilots, or structure in the transmitted signal such as cyclostationarity to estimate coefficients of the channel between BTS 100 and SS 105. Channel coefficients are used by the MIMO receiver block 250 to help demodulate the received signal. MIMO receiver signal processing block 250 also implements an SINR measurement block in a preferred embodiment. In other embodiments, the signal power, interference power, and noise power are estimated separately. The ability of the MIMO receiver signal processing block 250 to correctly decode the transmitted data depends largely on the channel and the SINR. Thus this information is input into generate channel quality information block 265, which uses this information to generate a channel quality information signal 225 that is sent back to BTS 100 for control of the adaptive modulation control block 210.

FIG. 3A is a diagram that illustrates three illustrative approaches for spatial formatting operations in block 220 (of FIG. 2A). In one approach, coded symbols 300 from modulation and coding block 205 are input into a diversity encoder block 305. Diversity encoder 305 may implement any number of techniques known in the art, including the Alamouti code, space-time block code, space-time trellis code, delay diversity, transmit beamforming, and the like. The diversity encoder provides high reliability since the

same coded information is sent across all of the transmit antennas. In a second approach, coded symbols from modulation and coding block **205** are input into a demultiplexer **320** to produce two streams of data. These two data streams are input into a hybrid encoder **310**, which maps them to four transmit antennas using any number of algorithms known in the art including transmit precoding or double alamout space-time block code. This is called a hybrid encoder because there is more than one stream but fewer streams input into the hybrid encoder than antennas fed by the hybrid encoder. In a third approach, coded symbols from modulation and coding **205** are input into a demultiplexer **320** to produce four streams of data. These four streams are input into a spatial multiplexing encoder **315**, which maps them to four transmit antennas directly or through some precoding means. By sending four data streams, the multiplexing encoder **315** may achieve higher rate (sending more uncoded bits per channel use) than the hybrid encoder but has more stringent channel and SINR requirements.

FIG. 3B illustrates an exemplary spatial formatting table **215**. In this table, an SINR estimate generated from block **260** (FIG. 2B) is used to choose a column **355** in the table. Channel estimate from block **255** (FIG. 2B) is used to determine if the channel is line-of-sight or non-line-of-sight and has low spatial correlation or high spatial correlation. These parameters are used to choose the operating row **350**. The entry of the table indicates a preferred spatial formatting from among the available approaches, e.g., the approaches illustrated in FIG. 3A. Another table may indicate preferred modulation and coding or these parameters may be stored jointly.

The challenge of spatial adaptation in cellular systems, which has not been properly addressed in the prior art, is the presence of interference. To explain this mathematically, consider narrowband MIMO communication systems, as are known in the art. The discrete-time received signals for a subscriber station **1** and a subscriber station **2** may be written

$$y_1 = H_{11}s_1 + H_{21}s_2 + v_1$$

$$y_2 = H_{21}s_1 + H_{22}s_2 + v_2$$

where y_1 y_2 are the received signal vectors of dimensions $N_r \times 1$, where N_r is the number of receive antennas, s_1 and s_2 are the transmitted vector signals of dimension $N_t \times 1$ from base stations **1** and **2**, where N_t is the number of transmit antennas at each base station. The $N_r \times N_t$ matrix H_{km} refers to the matrix channel between the k th receiver and the m th transmitter. Finally, v_1 and v_2 are the vectors of additive noise coefficients. For purposes of explanation it is assumed that the number of transmit antennas at each base station is the same. Further, it is assumed that the number of receive antennas at each subscriber is also the same. It will be obvious to those skilled in the art how to make changes as appropriate.

In the presence of interference, s_1 and s_2 influence the received signals at both y_1 and y_2 . Thus the decisions at one base station influence the ability of the subscriber units to make their own spatial modulation decisions. Thus prior work that neglected interference may not perform well in the presence of interference.

One of the challenges of dealing with out-of-cell interference is that unchecked interference will become what is called a competitive game. For example, suppose that at each time period, each base station updates how it transmits its own signal as a function of what the interfering base station previously sent. In this case the base stations will alternate transmission strategies, where each seeks to maxi-

mize its own link throughput without caring for the rate supported in the interfering base station. This may require many iterations, which take time and thus may not be practical in mobile channels, and further may not lead to a feasible solution.

Ideally, all the base stations would cooperate together, using what is known as cooperative MIMO or network MIMO (see e.g. G. J. Foschini, H. Huang, K. Karakayali, R. A. Valenzuela, and S. Venkatesan, "The value of coherent base station coordination," in Proc., Conference on Information Sciences and Systems (CISS), Johns Hopkins University, March 2005). In this concept, the base stations essentially get together and form a super MIMO transmitter and receiver. Unfortunately, this requires complete collaboration between base stations. For example, base stations must exchange their sampled waveforms with this approach. This requires an extremely high speed network backbone between base stations and does not seem feasible in most circumstances. Consequently, lower levels of cooperation are needed to provide limited cooperation between base stations but not require complete exchange of transmit and receive signals. A solution to this problem is described in the following paragraphs. FIG. 4 provides an overview of the system components of preferred embodiments of this invention. In the system there are two or more base transceiver station (BTS) **100** with a plurality of transmit antennas **125**. BTS **100** communicates with a plurality of subscriber stations **105**, which may be mobile or fixed, using wireless communication. Subscriber station **105** has a plurality of antennas, for the purpose of implementing MIMO wireless communication. The BTS **100** are connected through backhaul network **110**. Backhaul network **110** facilitates exchange of information between BTS and provides connection to external networks such as the Internet and the Public Switched Telephone Network. An interference schedule (IS) control channel **405** is used to communicate information about spatial formatting strategies of neighboring BTS to subscriber stations **105**. Subscriber stations **105** in response make measurements of their sensitivity to different interfering spatial formats and store this information in a spatial mode table (described further below with reference to FIG. 6). The IS control channel **405** is preferably a logical control channel used to convey information about the spatial modes of the interfering base stations. Essentially, the base transceiver station **105** gets as an input the schedules from the neighboring base transceivers stations, e.g., **107**, which includes a space/time/frequency mapping table and an index of the spatial transmission strategy to be used for each transmission in the next transmission opportunity. Note that this information does not necessarily include other information such as the destination user or the rate, but this information may be included in some embodiments.

Base station **105** takes the information from neighboring base stations and broadcasts this information to all the users. In some embodiments, the information is broadcast in tabular format, such as:

Mapping to PHY	Spatial Transmission Method
OFDM Symbol 1	Multiplexing
OFDM Symbol 2	Diversity
OFDM Symbol 3	Diversity
OFDM Symbol 4	No transmission

The interference schedule feed forward control channel **405** may be broadcast to all subscriber stations or may be

multicast to select subscriber stations. The multicast option is useful in the cases where users are at different edges of the cell with different primary interfering base stations. The control channel can be mapped in any number of ways to the physical channel.

An interference measurement (IM) control channel **410** is used to convey spatial mode tables from subscriber station **105** to BTS **100** in addition to channel quality information. A coordination channel (CC) **415** is used to exchange spatial mode schedules between multiple BTS **100** for the purpose of facilitating scheduling, producing information for the IS control channel **405**, and interpreting data from the IM control channel **410**. Using the CC control channel **415**, each BTS in the system can schedule users taking into account the sensitivity of subscriber stations **105** to different kinds of spatial formatting by interfering BTS, thus improving overall system performance.

FIG. **5** is a block diagram illustrating an idealized preferred embodiment BTS **100**. Data **200**, in the form of bits, symbols, or packets for example, are scheduled for transmission by scheduler **530**, and forwarded to modulation and coding block **205**, then passed to the spatial formatting block **220**, followed by transmission on a plurality of antennas **125**. Spatial formatting block **220** may use any number of formatting methods known in the art including spatial multiplexing, space-time block coding, space-time trellis coding, delay diversity, the Alamouti code, double Alamouti space-time block code, precoding, beamforming, transmit antenna selection, and the like. In preferred embodiments, the modulation, coding and spatial formatting decisions are made jointly. Various functional components of illustrated system are shown as blocks in, e.g., FIGS. **5** and **6**. One skilled in the art will recognize that these logical/functional blocks are for illustration only and that in an actual implementation, the various illustrated blocks may be realized as special purpose hardware, general purpose hardware running appropriate instructions sets, software commands, firmware commands, programmable logic, and combinations of the like.

Modulation and coding block **205** may perform any number of coding and modulation techniques including quadrature amplitude modulation, phase shift keying, frequency shift keying, differential phase modulation, convolutional coding, turbo coding, bit interleaved convolutional coding, low density parity check coding, fountain coding; or block coding. Other techniques may also be employed.

The rate chosen for transmission by modulation and coding block **205** and the choice of spatial formatting **220** is determined, at least in part, by coordinated link adaptation block **500**. The inputs to coordinated link adaptation block **500** are scheduling decisions from scheduler block **530**, spatial mode schedules **520** from interfering base stations received through coordination control channel **415**, and channel quality information from channel quality information block **515** derived from IM control channel **410**. In another preferred embodiment, scheduling, modulation, coding, and spatial formatting decisions are made jointly. The spatial formatting information for the scheduled users is output to the coordination control channel **415** and delivered to other BTS **100**. This information allows BTS to coordinate their transmission schedules based on sensitivity of neighboring users to different spatial formatting methods. While not explicitly illustrated, it is obvious to those skilled in the art that OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing) modulation can be used. Further, any number of multiple access techniques could be used including but not limited to orthogonal frequency division multiple access;

code division multiple access; frequency division multiple access; or time division multiple access. The multiple access technique may be combined with the modulation and coding **205** or the spatial formatting **220** blocks among others.

Scheduler **530** makes decisions about which among one or more users are chosen for transmission. Scheduler **530** may use any of the known scheduling disciplines in the literature including round robin, maximum sum rate, proportional fair, minimum remaining processing time, or maximum weighted sum rate. The actions of scheduler **530** are coordinated through multi-base schedule block **525**. In one embodiment, neighboring BTS **100** take turns in being the lead BTS. The lead BTS makes scheduling decisions locally and reports the spatial formatting methods to be used by its scheduler users to other BTS through coordination control channel **415**. Neighboring BTS then make their scheduling decisions in response to the kind of interference that will be generated by the lead BTS. In another preferred embodiment, multiple BTS make scheduling decisions jointly to maximize some joint performance metric.

Spatial mode schedules **520** are possibly compressed in compute rate allocation summary block **510** and broadcast, multicast, or unicast to the subscriber stations **105** through the IS control channel **405**. Specifically, information about the interference spatial formatting to be expected by out-of-cell interference is contained in IS control channel **405**.

Subscriber units return their respective sensitivity to different spatial formatting modes through IM control channel **410**. Channel quality information is extracted from IM **410** in channel quality information block **515** as well as other information that can be used by the scheduler **530** and coordinated link adaptation block **500** to make scheduling decisions.

FIG. **6** is a block diagram illustrating an idealized preferred embodiment subscriber station **105**. Subscriber station **105** has a plurality of receive antennas **130**, connecting through RF circuitry (not shown) to a MIMO receiver signal processing block **250**. Some of the key functions performed by MIMO receiver signal processing block **250** are channel estimation, signal quality estimation, and interference estimation. Inputs from channel estimation block **255**, signal quality estimation block **600**, and interference estimation block **605** are used to compute spatial mode table **610** along with the interference schedule information derived from IS control channel **405** sent by BTS **100**. Inputs from channel estimation block **255**, signal quality estimation block **600**, and interference estimation block **605** are also used to compute channel quality information **615**. Both the spatial mode table **610** and channel quality information **615** are packaged into IM control channel **410** and delivered back to base station **100**.

Channel estimation block **255** may employ any number algorithms known in the art including least squares, maximum likelihood, maximum a posteriori, Bayes estimator, adaptive estimator, blind estimator, among others. Some algorithms exploit known information inserted into the transmitted signal in the form of training signals or training pilots, while others use structure in the transmitted signal such as cyclostationarity to estimate coefficients of the channel between a BTS and a subscriber station.

Estimate interference block **605** estimates some measure of the interference. In one embodiment, this block estimates the total interference power. In another preferred embodiment spatial correlation matrix of the interferer is estimated. In yet another preferred embodiment, block **605** estimates the total spatial correlation matrix of the received signal and subtracts out the spatial correlation due to the estimated

11

channel and the estimated noise power. This task can be accomplished using techniques and algorithms that will be apparent to one skilled in the art as informed by the teachings contained herein and routine experimentation.

Estimate signal quality block **600** outputs some measure of performance corresponding to the desired signal. In one embodiment this estimate consists of a received signal power estimate. In another embodiment, block **600** provides an estimate of the received signal-to-noise ratio. In yet another embodiment, block **600** provides an estimate of the average received signal power, averaged over subcarriers in an OFDM system. This task can be accomplished using techniques and algorithms that will be apparent to one skilled in the art as informed by the teachings contained herein and routine experimentation.

Channel quality estimate block **615** provides information about the ability of a subscriber station to correctly decode the transmitted signal. There are many different functions that can be used by BTS **100** in scheduling and transmission decisions. For example, channel quality estimate block **615** may quantize an estimate of the channel in one embodiment. In another embodiment this block may compute some function of the estimated channel such as the norm of the channel matrix, singular values of the channel matrix, or average singular values of the channel matrix. Block **615** may also use the output of signal quality estimate block **600** to compute a measure such as the signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio or the post-processing signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio. Other information such as cyclic redundancy checks may be used to compute an estimate of the packet error rate in yet another embodiment.

Compute spatial mode table **610** determines the sensitivity of the subscriber to the spatial formatting currently being employed by an interferer (e.g. a neighboring BTS). Consider as an example the case where a subscriber station experiences interference from one dominant interfering BTS. The choice of spatial formatting used by the interfering BTS impacts the choice of spatial formatting for that subscriber. For example, it is well known from basic array processing theory that the number of signals that can be decoded using conventional linear array processing is a function of the number of receive antennas. Spatial multiplexing creates multiple signals that must all be decoded while transmit beamforming creates only a single signal that must be decoded. Thus if the interfering base station employs transmit beamforming, it is more likely that a spatial formatting approach that supports multiple streams, such as hybrid or spatial multiplexing, will work well for that subscriber station. Of course, this depends on the propagation environment. For example, if a subscriber station does not see significant interference power from an interfering base station then the subscriber station will not be sensitive to the spatial formatting employed by the interfering base station. As another example, the propagation channel between the interfering base station and the subscriber may be poorly conditioned. This means that signals arriving from the interfering base station are highly correlated. Thus even if the interfering base station uses a spatial formatting technique like spatial multiplexing, the subscriber station may be less sensitive to the spatial formatting method employed. It will be clear to those skilled in the art that spatial formatting methods that send few substreams create an interference signal that is highly correlated. It is also clear to those skilled in the art that a channel between the interfering base station and the subscriber that is not well conditioned will also create an interfering signal that is highly correlated. The preferred embodiments of the present

12

invention is preferably able to distinguish these two cases thanks to the interference schedule control channel **405**, which is broadcast from the BTS.

Interference schedule control channel **405** informs all the appropriate subscribers about the transmission plans of neighboring and thus interfering BTS. In a preferred embodiment, the interference schedule control channel **405** carries information about the interfering spatial mode schedules for one or more neighboring base stations. In this embodiment, a table may be broadcast for each interfering BTS that indicates the planned spatial formatting technique in each time/frequency allocation. In another preferred embodiment, the interference schedule control channel **405** carries compressed spatial mode schedules for one or more neighboring base stations. In this case the table may be compressed using a data compression algorithm known to those skilled in the art. It is clear to those skilled in the art that the interference schedule control channel **405** can be implemented as a logical control channel or as a physical control channel.

The spatial mode table computation block **610** determines the sensitivity of the subscriber station to the spatial formatting mode employed by the interferer. For this purpose, during each time/frequency transmission, block **610** uses information from interference schedule control channel **405** to determine the spatial formatting employed by the interferer. It then applies an algorithm to estimate the highest rate transmission strategy that may be employed in the current estimated channel assuming the interferer uses the same spatial formatting strategy.

In a preferred embodiment, the spatial mode table records the preferred modulation, coding, and spatial formatting based on the current channel estimate conditioned on the interference spatial formatting strategy. In another embodiment, the spatial mode table records just the preferred spatial formatting strategy conditioned on an interfering spatial formatting strategy. In yet another embodiment, the spatial mode table records the rate achieved for each spatial formatting strategy possible.

Spatial formatting table block **610** may accumulate multiple observations and combine them to improve the quality of the spatial mode table. It may also reset from time-to-time to compensate for changing channel and interference conditions.

To use interference schedule control channel **405**, the subscriber station must know the source of interfering BTS. In a preferred embodiment, interfering BTS are obtained through the handoff search process, where the subscriber measures the pilots of neighboring BTS. In another embodiment, geographic location methods such as GPS or the like are used to determine the subscriber station location and thus the most likely interfering BTS.

FIG. 7A illustrates a preferred embodiment the spatial mode table **700**, which is used in compute spatial mode table block **610**. In this example, there are two spatial modes **705**, a beamforming mode and a spatial multiplexing mode. A single strong interferer is assumed. Optionally there is also a no transmission option. Based on inputs from channel estimation block **255**, signal quality estimation block **600**, and interference estimation block **605**, the preferred spatial mode conditioned on the interfering mode is calculated and stored in the table. Many observations may be averaged or otherwise combined to determine the preferred mode. Although a single strong interfering base station is illustrated for purpose of this discussion, one skilled in the art will recognize that the teachings contained herein can be

13

readily extended to, e.g., other interferers in the wireless network, two or more interfering base stations, and the like.

FIG. 7B illustrates another preferred embodiment spatial mode table **710**, which is used in compute spatial mode table block **610**. In this example, there are two spatial modes **705** a beamforming mode and a spatial multiplexing mode. A single strong interferer is assumed. Optionally there is also a no transmission option. Based on inputs from channel estimation block **255**, signal quality estimation block **600**, and interference estimation block **605**, the preferred modulation and also the preferred coding rate for each spatial transmission format is recorded in the table. Many observations may be averaged or otherwise combined to determine the preferred mode.

FIG. 8 illustrates a preferred embodiment computational flow chart, which is used in compute spatial mode table block **610**. In this example, the channel is first estimated **800**. Then the spatial covariance matrix of the interference is derived from the spatial covariance of the total signal in **805**. A spatial whitening filter is derived from the interference plus noise covariance matrix in **810**. The expected rate corresponding to the whitened channel is computed in **815**. The achievable rate is then recorded as appropriate in the spatial mode table in **820**. There are two spatial modes: a beamforming mode and a spatial multiplexing mode. Again, a single strong interferer is assumed, but this is not a limitation on the illustrated technique. Optionally there is also a no transmission option. Based on inputs from channel estimation block **255**, signal quality estimation block **600**, and interference estimation block **605**, the preferred modulation and coding rate for each spatial transmission format is recorded in the table. Many observations may be averaged or otherwise combined to determine the preferred mode.

The computational flowchart **800** of FIG. 8 may be explained through mathematical equations in the following preferred embodiment. For a narrowband MIMO communication system, the signal at the subscriber **105** in discrete-time may be written as

$$y = Hx + v_I + v$$

where H is the channel, x is the transmitted signal vector, v_I is the interfering signal vector and v is noise. In step **800**, the channel H is estimated using any number of algorithms known in the art. Using channel H , the next step is to compute the total signal covariance matrix $R_y = E y y^*$ where $*$ is conjugate transpose. This may be done in the usual way using a sample average. Then the interference covariance matrix $R_{v_I} = E v_I v_I^*$ can be computed as $R_{v_I} = R_y - H R_x H^* + R_v$ where R_x is the covariance matrix of the transmitted vector x (determined from the spatial formatting matrix) and R_v is the noise covariance matrix. Then a spatial whitening filter in **810** is derived from $R_{v_I} + R_v$ by computing the Cholesky decomposition for example. This is written as $R_{v_I}^{1/2}$. Then the whitening filter is applied to the received signal to produce $R_{v_I}^{1/2} y = R_{v_I}^{1/2} H x + R_{v_I}^{1/2} v_I + R_{v_I}^{1/2} v$ where $R_{v_I}^{1/2} H$ is the whitened channel and $R_{v_I}^{1/2} (v_I + v)$ is the whitened noise. The expected rate in **815** is computed from the whitened channel and the whitened interference plus noise term. For example, it could be computed using Shannon's formula as $\log(I + R_{v_I}^{1/2} H R_x (I + R_{v_I} R_v)^{-1} H^* R_{v_I}^{1/2})$ in one embodiment. The spatial mode table can then be updated accordingly.

Although the present invention and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Moreover, the scope of

14

the present application is not intended to be limited to the particular processes, algorithms, methods and steps described in the specification. As one of ordinary skill in the art will readily appreciate from the disclosure of the present invention, processes, machines, means, methods, or steps, presently existing or later to be developed, that perform substantially the same function or achieve substantially the same result as the corresponding embodiments described herein may be utilized according to the present invention. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to include within their scope such processes, machines, means, methods, or steps.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for wireless communications comprising:

receiving, by a subscriber station from a base station, spatial mode scheduling information regarding an interferer to the subscriber station;

performing a channel estimation on a received signal received by the subscriber station, the received signal including an interference signal from the interferer in accordance with the spatial mode scheduling information;

deriving a spatial whitening filter in accordance with the interference signal;

applying the spatial whitening filter to the received signal; determining an expected rate in accordance with the spatial whitening filter applied-received signal for each of a plurality of interfering spatial modes of the interferer;

identifying, in accordance with each respective expected rate, a preferred spatial mode for each of the plurality of interfering spatial modes of the interferer, for subsequent transmissions to the subscriber station; and transmitting, from the subscriber station to the base station, a spatial mode table comprising each respective preferred spatial mode for each of the plurality of interfering spatial modes of the interferer.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, by the subscriber station from the base station, transmissions scheduled in accordance with the preferred spatial mode.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein using the spatial mode scheduling information regarding the interferer at the subscriber station to identify the preferred spatial mode comprises:

performing a signal quality estimation on the received signal; and

performing an interference estimation on the received signal.

4. The method of claim 3 wherein:

performing the channel estimation includes employing a first algorithm to estimate coefficients of a channel between the base station and the subscriber station, the first algorithm selected from the group consisting of least squares, maximum likelihood, maximum a posteriori, Bayes estimator, adaptive estimator, and blind estimator;

performing the signal quality estimation includes estimating a characteristic of the received signal selected from the group consisting of signal power, signal-to-noise ratio, average signal power, signal strength, signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), signal-to-interference-plus-noise ratio (SINR), quantized channel state information, limited feedback channel state information, and channel correlation; and

performing the interference estimation on the received signal includes estimating a measure of interference

15

selected from the group consisting of total interference power, a spatial correlation matrix of the interferer, and total spatial correlation matrix of the received signal less a spatial correlation due to the estimated channel and estimated noise power.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the preferred spatial mode is selected from the group consisting of spatial multiplexing, space-time block coding, space-time trellis coding, transmit beamforming, transmit precoding, delay diversity, Alamouti code, double Alamouti space-time block code, closed loop MIMO, and transmit antenna selection.

6. The method of claim 1 further comprising:
using the spatial mode scheduling information regarding the interferer to identify a preferred coding rate; and transmitting the preferred coding rate from the subscriber station to the base station.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
transmitting, by the subscriber station to the base station, a preferred coding rate in accordance with the spatial mode scheduling information regarding the interferer.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein:
the receiving comprises receiving the received signal including the spatial mode scheduling information on an interference schedule feed forward control channel, and

the transmitting comprises transmitting the preferred spatial mode on an interference measurement control channel.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the spatial mode scheduling information is a compressed spatial mode schedule for the interferer.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising transmitting a preferred modulation and a preferred coding rate in addition to the preferred spatial mode.

11. A method for wireless communications comprising:
transmitting, by a base station to a subscriber station, spatial mode scheduling information regarding an interferer to the subscriber station;

transmitting a transmitted signal to the subscriber station, the transmitted signal and an interference signal from the interferer forming a total signal for the subscriber station to use in performing a channel estimation in accordance with the spatial mode scheduling information, deriving a spatial whitening filter in accordance with the interference signal; applying the spatial whitening filter to the total signal; and determining an expected rate in accordance with the spatial whitening

16

filter-applied total signal for each of a plurality of interfering spatial modes of the interferer;

receiving, by the base station from the subscriber station, a spatial mode table comprising a respective preferred spatial mode for each of the plurality of interfering spatial modes of the interferer, in accordance with each respective expected rate; and

scheduling transmissions from the base station to the subscriber station using the spatial mode table received from the subscriber station.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the preferred spatial mode is selected from the group consisting of spatial multiplexing, space-time block coding, space-time trellis coding, transmit beamforming, transmit precoding, delay diversity, Alamouti code, double Alamouti space-time block code, closed loop MIMO, and transmit antenna selection.

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising:
receiving, by the base station from the subscriber station, a preferred coding rate in accordance with the spatial mode scheduling information regarding the interferer.

14. The method of claim 11 further comprising:
transmitting from the base station to a second base station scheduling information based at least in part on the preferred spatial mode received from the subscriber station.

15. The method of claim 11 further comprising:
transmitting, by the base station to the subscriber station, transmissions scheduled in accordance with the preferred spatial mode.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein:
the transmitting the spatial mode scheduling information comprises transmitting the spatial mode scheduling information on an interference schedule feed forward control channel; and

the receiving comprises receiving the preferred spatial mode on an interference measurement control channel.

17. The method of claim 11, further comprising, prior to the transmitting the spatial mode scheduling information, receiving, by the base station from the interferer, the spatial mode scheduling information.

18. The method of claim 11, wherein the spatial mode scheduling information indicates planned spatial formatting techniques to be used in time/frequency allocations by the interferer.

19. The method of claim 11, further comprising receiving a preferred modulation and a preferred coding rate in addition to the preferred spatial mode.

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